Appendix II

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for the communities within Jerome County that have been listed on the Federal Register of Communities at Risk, using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Jerome County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of "> 8 days per year" average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this

average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is completed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

Big-Little Ranches & Sawtooth Acres

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Big-Little Ranches and Sawtooth Acres**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Big-Little Ranches and Sawtooth Acres **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: High density residential area with abundance of rangeland fuels, marginal defensible space, poor access and an abundance of ignitons sources.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	3
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	5
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	4
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community **44**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Blue Lakes

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Blue Lakes**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Blue Lakes **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: High Hazard **Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Very poor access via steep, winding road. No structural fire protection. Rangeland fuels in close proximity to many homes.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	5
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	5
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	9

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10

Total Score For Community 70

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Country Club Estates

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Country Club Estates**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Country Club Estates **Date:** 12-Mar-04
Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*
WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Very poor access with no fire protection at this time. Area is in the process of imporving road access in order to accommodate emergency vehicles and improving drafting opportunities. This will reduce risk once the area is annexed.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	5
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	5
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	4

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	10

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	5
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 64

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Eden

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Eden**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Eden **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Intermix

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: The city of Eden is at low risk to wildland fire due to the urban nature of town, gentle topography and good fire protection. There are areas outside of the city center that are at considerable higher risk.

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	1
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	1
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	28

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Hazelton

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Hazelton**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Hazelton **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Intermix

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: The city of Hazelton is at low risk to wildland fire due to the urban nature of town, gentle topography and good fire protection. There are areas outside of the city center that are at considerable higher risk, particularly in areas north of Wilson Lake

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	1
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	1
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	28

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Hunt & North of Wilson Lake

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Hunt and N. of Wilson Lake**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Hunt and N. of Wilson Lake **Date:** 12-Mar-04
Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*
WUI Condition: Rural

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Areas north of Wilson Lake and in the Hunt Section are at elevated risk due to the abundance of wildland fuels, poor access and lack of addressing and signing in the area.

	Points
A. Community Design	
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	3
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	2
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	4
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	1
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	5
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	
B. Vegetation	
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

	Points
C. Topography	
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	
D. Roofing Material	
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	
E. Fire Protection - Water Source	
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	
G. Utilities	
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	
H. Fire Protection Services	
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	5
No Rural Department Coverage 10	
Total Score For Community	47

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Jerome

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % 41-60%	< 1 Day/Year, Slope % >61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % >61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % 41-60%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % >61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Jerome**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Jerome **Date:** 12-Mar-03

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** K.Homik

WUI Condition: Urban

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: The City of Jerome is at low risk to wildland fire due to the good infrastructure, good city fire protection, and urban natrure of the city center. There are areas outside the city limits associated with Jerome that are at much higher risk and will be addressed seperately.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	1
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	2
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	1
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

Non-combustible siding/deck 1	3
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 29

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.